

# Goodwin's Weekly

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## Editorials

### The Cost

THE New York Times recently published a most striking full-page cartoon by Marcus. It represents Germany in the picture of a woman leaning with her right arm on a coffin and in her left arm holding a scroll, on the scroll is printed: "List of the dead at Verdun."

The kaiser is leaning nearby on his sword, looking sternly at the woman and the legend reads:

"Kaiser: 'Think of our gains!'"

Germany: "But think of the price!"

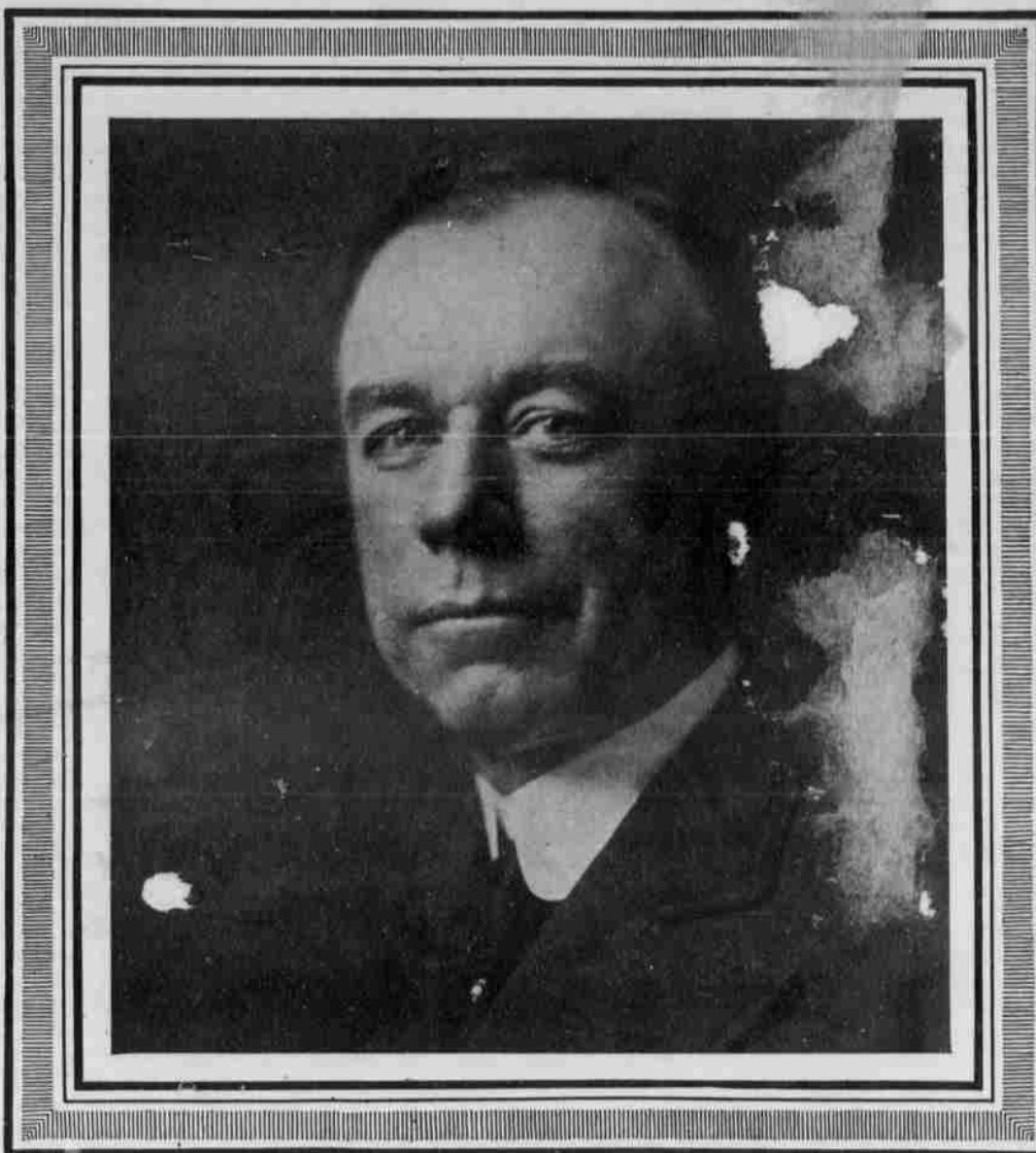
And looking at it the thought comes of how in millions of homes from the most western point in Ireland, across the British Isles, across continental Europe, up upon the Volga the Don, and down upon the Danube and the Dnieper around the Hellespont and back even to the banks of the Indus and Euphrates, duplicate pictures of this woman in the tremendous cartoon are seen and all repeating the words: "But think of the price!"

As yet the spirit represented by the helmeted emperor and the words: "But think of our gain!" has ruled, but how much longer can it?

Soldiers can go into battle and perish, but how much longer can the most iron hearts bear to see the suffering of the women and children who are dependent upon them? It cannot be very much longer, for there are limitations upon the endurance of poor human nature.

There are whispers among the soldiers all

## Successful Men of Utah



**R**OBERT CAMPBELL GEMMELL, one of the most prominent and successful mining men in Utah, and for that matter, in the entire mining field, is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born at Port Matilda, that state, on July 5, 1863, the son of Robert Brown Gemmell and Anna Eliza Campbell-Gemmell.

After attending the general schools he entered the University of Michigan, taking the course in civil engineering and graduating with honors. Since graduation he has received two additional degrees from the same institution, the last one having been the honorary degree of Master of Engineering, which was conferred upon him in June, 1913.

He came to the west early in his career and was engaged in surveying and construction with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, from 1884 until the summer of 1890; and practiced his profession as a civil and mining engineer in Oregon, Washington and Utah, from 1890 to 1896. Following this he became the mining engineer for the great DeLamar properties, where he remained from 1896 to 1901, and for the next two years was the manager of the Mexican Syndicate Mining Company of Mexico. He was then superintendent of mines for the Guggenheim Exploration company in Mexico for two years, and part of the following year he spent abroad making mining examinations in Spain. Returning here he immediately became associated with the Utah Copper company in January.

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along the ranks of fighting armies, and if we mistake not they are beginning to ask each other, if all they hope to gain from the war can, even if realized, be worth the cost? And if it is manly to break any more women's hearts and beggar the children of a dozen nations? And we wonder if the leaders who are driving the soldiers up to the ghastly shambles daily are not beginning to have fears of the retribution that may soon be demanded of them.

Have they no secret fears that order will soon vanish and chaos be ushered in? That it is possible to set war in motion on a scale so tremendous that it will break of its own weight?

Think what must be when all joy from all the homes of a dozen nations is crushed!

What gains could compensate for such a loss as that?

Europe today must be as was Egypt on that fearful morning on which there was not one house in which there was not one dead, and the suffering is so terrible that it looks as though the war must soon break of its own weight.

### What of Mexico

**O**NLY a brief time after the Puritans landed in New England and the Cavaliers in Virginia, the steady extermination of the Indians began. It is easy to believe that most of the wars with them might have been avoided, had not the pale faces forgotten to be just, but from the first the rule was that the Indian had no rights that the white man was bound to respect, and the sentiment of the world has been that no barbarous